FROM

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER X. It was beginning to be daylight in the city of Boston, and as the gray east gradually brightened and grew red in the coming day, a young man looked out upon the busy world around him with that feeling of utter loneliness which one so often feels in a great city where all is new and strange to him. Scarcely four weeks had passed since the notes of a less rest. A prevailing fever had effect-ed what the fancied ailments of years it up and, turning to the fly-leaf, read the world. He knew that he had his own fortune to make, and after settling his mother's affairs and finding there was nothing left for him, he had come to the loved very much; but he is dead now," another recommendation than the frank,

honest expression of his handsome face.
"It was foolish in me to attempt it," caught the sign on which was lettered "R. J. Selden & Co." The name sounded familiar, and something whispered to him to enter. He did so, and meeting in the doorway a tall, elegant looking young man, he asked for Mr. Selden.

"My uncle," returned the gentleman, who was none other than George Moreland, "has not yet come down, but perhaps I can answer your purpose just as well. Do you wish to purchase goods?" Billy, thinking that everyone must something satirical in the question, but he was mistaken; the manner was nat-

"Will you give me your name?" asked

Immediately Billy thought of the Lin-colns, and now knew why the name of Selden seemed so familiar. He had heard Jenny speak of Ida, and felt certain that

For a moment George regarded him in-tently, and then said: "We seldom employ strangers without a recommendan; still, I do not believe you need any. My uncle is wanting a young man, but the work may hardly suit you," he added, naming the duties he would be expected to perform, which certainly were rather menfal. Still, as the wages were liberal, Billy for want of a better, accepted the only saw George at a distance, but was | se just graduated at Yale, and was now a doing?"

This was all that Billy knew of him unshoulder, exclaiming, "Why, Bender, can understand?"
you read Latin? Really, this is a nov-'Yes, very," said Billy, "though I have

you," returned George, "for I have a tol-erably good library, to which you can at eye, said, "I've absolutely studied until round to my uncle's to-night. Never folks been in Chicopee?" mind about thanking me," he added, as "Several weeks, I think," answered he saw Billy about to speak; "I hate to George; and then, either because he want-

for Mr. Selden's. George, who wished to Henry, when you came so uncerer save him from any embarrassment, an-swered his ring himself, and immediately conducted him to his room, where for an books and authors. At last, George, astonished at Billy's general knowledge of men and things, exclaimed, "Why, Bender, I do believe you are almost as good scholar as I, who have been through college. Pray, how does it happen?"

had been in the habit of working summers and going to school at Wilbrahan winters; and then, as it was nearly ten, he hastily gathered up the books which George had kindly loaned him and took his leave. As he was descending the broad stairway he met a young girl fashionably dressed, who stared at him in some surprise. In the upper hall she encountered George, and asked him who the stranger was.

"His name is Bender and he came from Chlcopee," answered George,
"Bender from Chicopee!" repeated Ida.
"Why, I wonder if it isn't the Billy Ben-

der about whom Jenny Lincoln has gone "I think not," returned her cousin, "for Mrs. Lincoln would hardly suffer her

daughter to mention a poor boy's name, much less to go mad about him," "But," answered Ida, "he worked on Mr. Lincoln's farm when Jenny was a little girl; and now that she is older she

talks of him nearly all the time, and Rose says it would not surprise her if she should some day run off with him."

I saw her I was surprised to find how much she was improved. She has swallowed those abominable teeth, or done "Possibly it is the same," returned George. "Anyway, he is very fine look-ing, and a fine fellow, too, besides being

an excellent scholar. The next day, when Billy chanced to be also departed, leaving Billy alone.

making some casual remarks about the books he had borrowed, etc., he said, ing from his pocket a neatly folded letter, "Did you ever see Jenny Lincoln in Chicopee?"

ing from his pocket a neatly folded letter, he again read it through. But there was nothing in it about George, except the

"Oh, yes," answered Billy, brightening up, for Jenny had always been, and still was, a great favorite with him; "Oh, yes, I know Jenny ves well. I worked to you." "Oh, yes," answered Billy, brightening

for her father some years ago, and b came greatly interested in her."
"Indeed? Then you must know Hen-

"Yes, I know him," said Billy; while George continued: "And think but little of him, of

tolling bell had fallen sadly upon his ear, and he had looked into a grave where they laid his mother to her last dream-when, observing a little, old-fashioned

had failed to do, and Billy Bender was name of "Frank Howard." now an orphan and alone in the wide "Frank Howard! Frank Howard!" he

city, and on this morning went forth alone to look for employment, with no denly awakened curiosity, said: "Tell me about him and his family, will you?"

thought he, as he stopped in front of a large wholesale establishment. His eye Frank's sickness and death—of the noble conduct of his little sister, who, when Without dreaming that George had there was no other alternative, cheerfully to the poorhouse, winning by her gentle ways the love of those unused to love, and taming the wild mood of a maniac until she was harmless as a child. As he proceeded with his story George became each moment more and more interested, and when at last there was a pause, he asked, "And is Mary in the poorhouse now?"

"I have not mentioned her name, and

his poverty, funcied there was pray how came you to know it?" said Billy in some surprise.

In a few words George related the par-

ne was inistaken; the manner was natural to the speaker, who, as Billy made no direct reply, again asked: "What would you like, sir?"

"Something to do; for I have neither money nor home," was Billy's prompt answer.

Billy replied that for a few years back Mary had lived with a Mrs. Mason, while Ella, at the time of her mother's while Ella, at the time of her mother's

death, had been adopted by Mrs. Camp-bell. "But," said he, "I never think of billy complied, and when he spoke of his native town George repeated it after him, saying: "I have some acquaintances who spend the summer in Chicopee; but you probably have never known them."

Immediately Billy thought of the Y

"She must have changed very much," answered George, "for if I remember rightly she was not remarkable for per-sonal beauty." He was going to say more, when some-one slapped him rudely on the shoulder,

calling out, "How are you, old feller, and what is there in Boston to interest such scapegrace as I am?"

Looking up, Billy saw before him Hen-ry Lincoln, exquisitely dressed, but bear-ing in his appearance evident marks of

dissipation.

"Why, Henry," exclaimed George,
wou here? I supposed you were drawing lampblack caricatures of told by one of the clerks that he was, What's the matter? What have you been

"Why, you see," answered Henry drawing his cigar from his mouth, "one "We all like him very much," said the clerk, "he is so pleasant and kind, though a little proud, I guess."

drawing his cigar from his mouth, "one of the sophs got his arm broken in a row and as I am so tender-hearted, and couldn't bear to hear him gream the couldn't bear to hear him groam, the faculty kindly advised me to leave, and sent til he had been in Mr. Selden's employ-on before me a recommendation to the ment nearly three weeks; then, as he was one day poring over a volume of Horace was in Boston, whereas he's in Chicopee. had brought with him, George, so I just took the letter from the office who chanced to pass by, looked over his myself. It reads beautifully. Do you

All this time Henry had apparently taken no notice of Billy, whom Georg were old acquaintances. With the coo "Fortunately, then, I can accommodate est effrontery Henry took from his pocket any time have access. Suppose you come I'm near-sighted. How long have the eld

be thanked, so to-night, at eight o'clock, ed to hear what Henry would say, or I shall expect you."

because of a reawakened interest in Mary Accordingly, that evening Billy started Howard, he continued, "By the way, ously upon us, we were speaking of a young girl in Chicopee whom you have perhaps ferreted out ere this, as Ben der says she is fine looking."

Henry stroked his whiskers, which had receixed far more cultivation than his brains, stuck his hat on one side and answered, "Why, yes, I suppose that in my way I was something of a b'hoy with In a few words Billy explained that he think of more than one handsome girl in Chicopee, and that is Ella Campbell, but she is young yet, not as old as Jenny -altogether too small fry for Henry Lin-coln, Esq. But who is the girl?" Billy frowned, for he held Mary's name as too sacred to be breathed by a young

man of Henry Lincoln's character, whil George replied: "What, the pauper?" asked Henry, oking significantly at Billy, who replied:

"The same, sir." "Whew-w!" whistled Henry, prolong-ing the diphthong to an unusual length. "Why, she's got two teeth at least a foot long, and her face looks as though she had just been in the vinegar barrel and

didn't like the taste of it." "But, without joking, though, how does she look?" asked George; while Billy made a movement as if he would help the insolent puppy to find his level. "Well, now, old boy," returned Henry, "I'll tell you honestly that the last time something with them, and is really quite

decent looking."
So saying he took his leave. Just then is very strange that she never told she knew him." thought he; and then tak-

"Yes, she's forgotten him," said Billy, and that belief gave him secret satisfaction. He had known Mary long, and the interest he had felt in her when a homely, neglected child, had not in the least decreased as the lapse of time gradually ripened her into a fine, intelligent looking girl. He was to her a brother still, but she to him was descret for than still, but she to him was dearer far than a sister; and though in his letters he always addressed her as such, in his heart he claimed her as something nearer, and yet he had never breathed in her ear a word of love or hinted that it was for her sake he toiled both early and late, hoarding up his earnings with almost a miser's care that she might be educated.

heart so brave and cheerful, as, alone and unappreciated, except by George, he worked on, dreaming of a bright future when the one great object of his life should be realized. (To be continued.)

CARE OF THE EYES.

Much Trouble and Suffering May Easily Pe Avoide !.

Nowhere is the comparison between an ounce of prevention and a pound of cure more applicable than in the care of the eyes; for the neglect of seeming ly trivial affections, perfectly curable in their beginnings, may lead in an incredibly short time to permanent impairment of vision, or even to total blindness. The care of the eyes should begin with the moment of birth. The new baby's eyes should be the first part to receive attention. They should be wiped carefully with a piece of absorbent cotton wet with a warm solution of boric acid, of a strength of about sixty grains in four ounces of distilled water. After the lids have been thus carefully washed on the outside they should be gently separated and some of the solution dropped into the eyes.

In washing the eyes one should be careful never to dip again in the solution a plece of cotton which has once been used; a fresh plece must be taken each time the eyes are wiped.

The baby's eyes must be protected from the light; its crib should be placed where the eyes are not exposed to the full light from a window, and the carriage should have a shade raised only about a foot above the baby's head. Children often suffer from inflammation of the edges of the lids, which are red and scaly, and the lashes fall out and break off. This may betoken a dotted lines. Glue X and Y fast togeneral scrofulous condition, or it may gether. L and M are the two doors. depend upon some defect in the sight B and C are the platforms. S and T which causes eye-strain, or it may be are the front and rear railings; glue the only a local trouble. If it is only a local trouble, a few applications of boric acid ointment at bedtime will generally effect a cure.

Conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the membrane covering the globe of the eye, may be due to a cold, to the action of bright sunlight or reflection from water or from snow, or to eye-strain from some visual imperfection. Usually the boric acid solution will give relief here, even when the trouble cannot be permanently cured until proper the car; 5 and 6 must also fasten to the

glasses are worn.

Much harm is often done to the eyes too long application to books, either it would be a good plan to make a school or story-books. Three hours of tracing of the diagram which you can looking at print by daylight and one experiment with before you cut up the hour in the evening, should not be ex- original. ceeded by any child under 14, for that is as much as his eyes, even if their vision is perfectly normal, will stand without injury .- Youth's Companion.

The Pickles Test. There had been an epidemic of umps in Denver, and every afternoon number of children seeking permission to return to school. Sometimes no doctor was present, and they had to wait. the dignity of his bearing, the child vised a means by which his secretary. Miss Currigan, might test the appli-

"Pickles are the thing," said Dr. Car-In extreme cases the pain is extreme." ed to the pharmacopoeia of the office. Now, when there is no doctor in the the child takes the pickle and smiles or two inches in length.

Decidedly the Reverse came to visit his relatives in this coun-

seventy. for Walker's Dictionary, which, he maintained, was superior to all others, of whatever date, and he seemed to know it by beart.

"Your uncle," said a caller one day, appears to be a walking cyclopedia." "On the contrary," responded one of the Chinese people, and he saw this noise Wellington's American pieces, animal emerge from the depths of the Uncle Wellington's American nieces, 'he's a cycling Walkerpedia.'

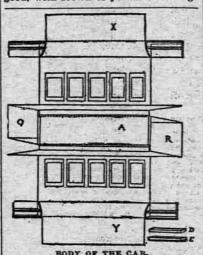
"Did you say you took a stall at the theater while you were in London?" asked Miss Cayenne.

was airing his foreignisms. "I suppose," she proceeded pensively, "that it must have been one of those recent productions that the critics condemned for their horseplay."-Washington Star.

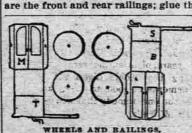
There is time for everything and ev-



Making a Trolley Car. Regularly each week she wrote to him, and it was the receipt of these letters above diagram on cardboard, preferand the thoughts of her that kept his ably Bristol board. When the paste or The first step to take is to mount the glue is thoroughly dry-it should be in half an hour-cut out the pieces. The dotted lines, remember, show where you crease or fold; they are not to be cut at all. You will find it easier to paint the car while it is yet a flat surface rather than after it has been molded into its proper shape. Dark blue for the body of the car would be good, with brown or yellow trimmings



and black for the roof. The windows paint a light sky blue with dashes of Chinese white applied afterwards, to imitate reflections on the glass. The wheels paint black. The car number and the name of the line can be anything you choose. A represents the top of the car, X and Y the double bottom, Q and R are the tops of the platform, front and rear. Cut this part in one piece and bend only along the



sides 1, 2, 4 and 4 fast to the sides of sides of the car. Cut two strips of strain is a succession of sties. When and glue them to bottom of car as a child suffers frequently from sties, axles. Then pin the wheels to the from sore lids, or from conjunctivitis, strips, preferably with the smallest size of tacks and the car is complete and should be in working order. If as well as to the general health, by you are afraid of making some slip-up,

"One bright spring afternoon a Chi-nese official and his little boy called at our home, on Filial Plety Lane in Pekin. Father and son were dressed ex actly alike-boots of black velvet. trousers of blue silk, over which hung brought to the health department a s long garment also of blue silk, waistcoat of blue brocade, and skull-cap of black satin. In every respect, even to

So, says the Republican, Dr. Carlin de was a vest-pocket edition of his father. "The boy carried a t'ao of books, which I recognized as "The Fifteen Magic Blocks.' Now, a t'ao is two or more volumes of a book, wrapped in a lin. "If a person with the slightest single cover. The one that the boy trace of inflammation in the thyroid had contained two volumes. On the inglands takes a bite of anything sharply side of the cover was a depression sour, the face is instantly contorted, three inches square, snugly fitted with the fifteen blocks These blocks are So a bottle of mixed pickles was add- made variously of lead, wood, or paste-

"All the blocks are in pairs, excep office, Miss Currigan lines up the appli-one which is a rhomboid; and all are cants for certificates and goes down exactly proportional, the sides being the line with the bottle of pickles. If either half an inch, an inch and a half,

as a healthy child should, he may go The blocks of Chinese children are back to school again; but if he scowis not used as in our kindergartens, simin pain he is condemned to stay at ply to familiarize the child with geometric figures. The more specific purpose of the fifteen magical blocks is to Uncle Wellington de Bergh, a retired picture scenes of history and myth that will have a moral and intellectual effect on the budding brain. Of course, try, was an enthusiastic bicyclist, not. Chinese children build houses, bridges withstanding his age, which was over and wagons just as ours do, but pri marily their blocks are intended for

education. "The first picture my child visitor built for me that afternoon dragon horse. I asked him to tell m out it. The little fellow explained Hsi. Fu Hsi was the original ancestor Meng River. On the back of the dragon-horse Fu Hsi described a man con taining fifty-five spots. These fifty-five spots represented the male and female the ancient sage used to construct what "Yes," answered the young man who are known as the Eight Diagrams."-Ainslee's.

> Cute Trick of a Spanie' It is said that animals do not reaso but you cannot convince the owner of a black cocker spaniel of this. The man lives in New York, and, of course

of the family to which he belongs one teased him by scuffling about the rugs of her home until she could give an electric spark of considerable snap and hen discharging it upon the nose of

Not long after this abuse the dog was observed to roll upon the rugs, entirely of his own accord, and then to run to the brass bedsteads and obtain a spark. This he continues to do and his own bservation seems to have taught him that he must approach metal in order to receive the spark. In one room he runs to the bedstead; in another to the register, and as he licks his nose after the prickling of the spark he never falls to wag the remains of his tail and his face assumes a decided expression

Thought Cows Were Blue. For several weeks past the milk left at an Englewood home has not been all that could be desired. It is blue, and Edna's mamma was frequently heard to complain about it after the milkman had gone. On a recent morn- tively pure often leaves much to be ing Edna was posted at the window, desired. The seed deteriorates rapidly where she waited patiently for the with age. There is, however, a sim-milkman's coming. When she saw him ple quality test within the reach of any she went boldly out of the house to buyer, as shown in a home-made ger-

at him archly, "are you got blue cows?" moist fiannel is laid upon a plate, and "Blue cows?" repeated the milkman, a certain number of seeds are counted aghast, "now I never heard of blue out and laid upon the flannel, a second

how," went on the child, "for I heard the whole. The seeds are removed and my mamma say so." The milk has been better since,-Chi cago Chronicle.

Not the Boy's Fault. "Remember who you are talking to, young man," said an indignant parent to his unruly son. "I'll have you know that I'm your father." "Well," replied the incorrigible, "you needn't throw it up to me. I can't help it." His Finger Leaket.

Little Harry, while playing, acci dentally cut his finger. Seeing it bleed ing, he called out: "Hurry and stop up my finger, mamma; it's leaking."

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

Monte Carlo and the Great Frofits of We hear at intervals of "the man and more frequently of unfortunates cent of the seed within three days. whom that institution has broken. Everybody is familiar with the fairylike aspect of the place, through in numerable descriptions, views, or stage pictures. And the realities are tangible enough, when we read the periodical reports of the toy principality's business or the pamphlet lately published by the Casino Company relative to its dealings with the Prince of Monto its dealings with the Frince annual aco. The Prince lives upon the annual the soil cannot act upon it. The bone the soil cannot act upon it. The bone is not adapted for a fertilizer for field is not adapted for a fertilizer for field. tract of less than ten square miles, with soils, but in a strong soil well filled Monte Carlo and its concessions. What

shareholders' pamphlet. Last season's expenditure of the principality-apart from the maintenance while the phosphoric acid will help to of the Casino, which was \$4,170,000amounted to \$650,000. Of the latter better flavored fruit than would grow sum the Prince received \$250,000; the without it. It certainly lacks potash, courts, police, etc., absorbel \$100,000; and unless upon new soil its effects clergy and schools, \$45,000; charities. would be improved by using about half \$30,060; prizes for sports, \$55,000; and the postoffice and losses, \$10,000. Notwithstanding these expenses, \$2,880,000 was paid out in dividends on shares. Summing up, therefore, we find a total revenue of \$7,700,000, representing generally the best economy.-American the amount left at Monte Carlo by the "fools of the world" for a season's

these profits amount to may be gath-

A large portion of the balance of the Casino Company's expenditure not sorbed by "press subventions," amounting altogether to \$125,000. This means as the Monte Carlo philanthro pists frankly explain in their pamphlet that "it is absolutely necessary to expend large sums in securing the good will of the continental press." Some of the alluring but imaginative tales of vast winnings and bank breakings may he traced to this source. It is also a fact that some of the stories of suicides at Monte Carlo are the inventions of envious journals that do not come in for a share of the spoils.-Leslie's

Sir William Turner shows that among civilized races men have the ad- necessary; with a short-bodied wagon vantage over women in internal capac constant climbing becomes tiresome ity of the cranium and in weight of the The plan herewith shows a board platbrain itself. While the average brain form extended beyond the body of the weight of the European male is from wagon and on it barrels, boxes, bags, 49 ounces to 50 ounces, in the female etc., can be placed and held securely it is only from 44 ounces to 45 ounces. by a rope.-Farm and Home. The difference in size and weight begins at birth. Nor is the inequality conthat this was the dragon-horse of Fu able among savages, though in a lesser

Power Required to Drive a Bicycle. direct vicinity of the barberry, as we The driving of a bicycle at ten miles have that which appeared on rye. But an hour has been ascertained to re quire about one twenty-third of a vise cutting and burning of all the bar-horse-power. An expert rider for a berry bushes near the field. In some short time may exert one-third of a parts of England they have very strict horse-power. For rapid work, not laws, obliging this to be done. needed. These figures are the result which this rust can be found, as it of a scientific investigation.



To Test Crimson Clover Seed. The germination of crimson clover seed even when the seed is comparaminator illustrated in a circular of the "Say," said the little tot, looking up Department of Agriculture. A piece of fold of which is placed over them. "Well, your cows give blue milk, any- Then another plate is inverted over



HOME-MADE SEED GERMINATOR.

counted as fast as they germinate. Good who broke the bank at Monte Carlo," crimson clover will sprout 80 to 90 per

Ground Bone as Fertilizer. As a fertilizer for certain purpos ground raw bone deserves a high place, if it is the genuine article, and is very finely ground. Much of that which is tions, and is almost a necessity where sold for that purpose is not fine enough, the weeder or light harrow is run over and not only requires too long to be- it after the corn is up, it is difficult to come available, but in some cases never becomes so, as it seems to become coated or glazed over so that the acids of little as he cultivates it.—New England crops, or for general use upon light of which time it is feeding the any other way. There is nitrogen enough so that when used in the early ered from some of the figures of the spring it will promote a good growth statement of expenses given in the of wood and foliage, just enough for a make a growth of fruit and a jucier and the same amount of muriate of potash with it, which will make the wood stiffer and more hardy. The amount to use per acre must depend upon the num ber and size of plants, but liberality is Cultivator.

Market Wagon Improvement It is a convenience, when peddling vegetables, fruit, etc., to have a long bodied wagon, rather than to pile barrels and boxes high. With a longbodied wagon very little climbing is



MARKET WAGON PLATFORM

The red rust which often appears of rye and wheat is the same that appears degree. Man is not only the larger and earlier in the season upon the leaves of stronger animal, but is fitted with a the barberry bush. We have heard it larger and more powerful supply of both asserted and denied that the same rust attacks the oat, but never were able to trace the rust on oats to the where these grains are grown we adorching, one-seventh horse-power is are probably some other plants upon is sometimes found on grain when there is not a barberry bush for miles, A sign in the window of an Irish but where they are it always starts the dog acknowledges that city as his place of residence also. A young lady ures of all shapes and sizes for sale."

Out where they are not does on the grain. In floral matters have decreed the on them before it does on the grain. About the time the grain begins to downfall of incurved chrysanthemums.

arden this turns to a black rust, which is only an advanced form of the same disease. It does not hurt the kernel of the grain, unless to cause it to shrink if it comes very early.-Exchange.

The Pen Vine Louse. Not long since we said that we would not give up trying to grow peas, although the louse worked a great deal about us last season, but we hoped that they might die out or be greatly reduced after one or two years prevalence. Now we have the report of the experiment station at Amberst for 1900. which says of this pest: "Less has been heard about this insect than in 1899, though it has caused considerable loss in several places in the South. Whether it will increase in importance during 1901 is at least doubtful." As it appears upon clover and some other plants, as well as upon the pea, to stop planting peas would not starve them out. The season probably was not favorable last year to many species of insects, as a warm spell started eggs to hatching early, and it was followed by a cold period that was too severe for the very young, and probably many perished. But it is not best to trust the work entirely to nature when we can find a way to assist in the good work of defending our orchards and plants by spraying or by other means.-

Corn Planting.

If corn is planted while the ground is wet and cold, the germ does not start. or starts only to decay. In this it differs from the smaller grains, most of which seem not to require the heat or the air o promote growth, which are needed by the corn. These causes operate to oblige many farmers to replant much of their cornfields, if they attempt to hasten their work by putting the seed in the ground too early. A depth of two inches is deep enough for putting seed corn, unless it is planted very late in a warm and dry soil. For level culture we would prefer to wait longer. and then possibly go a little deeper, but while level culture seems to have found favor in the so-called corn-growing secconvince the farmer in New England that he should not hill or ridge it up a

Sign Board Advertising about the population of a small Amer- with vegetable matter it is good for city saw nothing on the store fronts to ican town is maintained from the seeding down to grass, as its decay in indicate what was for sale within, he same source. In other words, the gamthe soil may require years during all would think the merchants were very concentrated, organized, administered crop. Yet we think we have found if he rides out through the country he and "run" with handsome profits by better results from using it around seldom sees anything to tell him who the joint stock company that leases grape vines and the bush fruits than in has a cow or pig, eggs or seed corn to sell, and he must inquire and hunt about it if he wants to buy, unless he has chanced to hear before he left home. It would be well for each farmer thrifty bush or vine, but not enough to have near the entrance to his to continue that growth during the fall, grounds a blackboard on which he could each week put an announcement of what he may have to sell, or wishes to buy. It would be likely not only to help him dispose of his products, but by bringing more customers, and some farther away, enable him to obtain better prices. It is a cheap and very effective mode of advertising.

> One who has tried it advises soaking corn for horses. Have a clean pail or jar, and after each feed put in as much corn as is intended for the next feed and cover with cold water. At feeding add a little salt to this and give it. then prepare the next. He says he does this and has no trouble with sore mouth or teeth from the use of hard. flinty corn. But we prefer to have the corn cracked when we mix it with oats, or ground fine and the meal put on hay that has been cut and moistened. We think it more thoroughly digested by the latter method. If one is where he cannot get his corn to mill, the above hint may be of some value to him. though we would prefer more than six ours soaking if we trusted to that entirely.-Exchange.

Horticultural Notes. Hardy bydrangea stands drought

There is no abatement in the demand for decorative nursery stock. The Otaheite dwarf orange as a pot plant is attractive, whether in fruit or

English by is well recommended for shady places, such as bare spots under

Plant your peaches on high ground, for it is coolest in summer and warmest in winter.

The extraordinary demand for geraniums this year runs very largely to semi-double kinds. The "light pink" Lorraine is another

of the variations from the beautiful and popular Gloire de Lorraine. Leading fruit-growers have claimed that where time and sulphur are used

as a wash for trees there will be no. Dahlia growers all over the world are striving to produce a better flower. The color is better, the stems longer,

and the flower more vigorous. Fashion rules in flowers as well as dress. It is said that English lenders